ented departure of his Majesty. By universal consent-was voted politically dead many hours before he left, passing through the city I saw workmen taking down s royal arms from the doors of shops ilcensed to sell-tain articles, and from lottery offices. Crowds were aging about the palace, or looking over the walls of the sensi watching the preparations for the royal journey. Santa Lucia the cannon, which have for so many years es pointed against the King's most beloved subjects, ree being removed, and I felt that my chances of ourly were now far greater than they had been in the tropter. On a midden I heard women a bricking and in

g at my court has known,

of the Exterior, of the Council, and of Grace and Justice, as a record of our firm resolution always to oppose reson and right to violence and usurpation.

— FRANCESCO II.

— DE MARTINO.

GARIBALDIS' ARRIVAL—GARIBALDI CAME IN
RALERNO BY RAIL.

[From the London Times Correspondence]
At the railway the National Guard were stationed
the entrances, and flags were coming down in rapi
cession, for the arrival of the Dictator was sudden
warrantees and seems and recome warrantees.

"Viva Italia." might have been heard from one end of the city to the other. On entering the palace and the room in which Garibaldi was received, I saw him giving audience to a deputation of Vecetians. "We are all ready and organized, General, and anxious to begin." "You cannot be more anxious than I am," was the reply, and then he left the room to repose and take some refresh-ment.

the first of security her from run and me, of average her from the hardening and their property, the Secret charged of the process of the presence of the pres

doorway.

I have just been into the Toledo, where the furore is something tremendous, and we are in for another night of it. A procession of priests was coming down, carrying banners and decorations, with tri-coored scards and ribbons. They were soon after presented to the Diotator, together with a few bishops. After the bishops had been presented this morning, Lord Lianover had an interview with the Dictator. Garibaidi, in fact, having heard of his being in Naples, appointed midday to receive him. Bands, banners and National Guard are passing under my window, and, unless the rain prevents

while the civilians are kinsing and bugging them with the civilians are kinsing and bugging them with the civilians are kinsing and bugging them with the civilians are acceeded in appointing a government for the kingdom of Naples. The two committees of "order" and "action," or, at least, some of the members of each of them, had, with the Dictator's approval, constituted a joint committee, charged with the temporary preservation of public tranquillity. It consisted of seven men—three, Ricciardi, Libertini and Agrosti—belonging to the extreme; three—Colonns, Cara-cioli and Pisanellito the moderate party; and one—Conforti—is looked upon as a man of neutral polisics. These men, upon their return from an interview with the General, assumed the title and authority of a provisional government, and insued a decree by which they appointed Garibaidi Dictator of the kingdom of Naples. Indignant at this abourd impertinence, the General ordered teem to be arrested, though he soon afterwards released them, as men who knew not what they were doing. He then charged General Cosenz with the task of forming a ministry. Cosenz himself is the Minister for War; Liberio Romano, Home Minister, Pisanelli, Minister of Justice; Giacchi, Minister or Director of the Folice; Decare holds the portfolio of the finances; Arditi is the prefect for the city and territory of Naples. None of them belong to the extreme party, so that it would seem as if the influence of the good Cosenz prevailed over the more dangerous suggestions of Bertain. The appointment of Romano and Glaochi, former ministers of King Francis, during the short constitutional rule of the last few weeks, has gives but little satisfaction.

[From the Naples correspondence to the London Chronicle.]

THE CROWD AT THE PALACE.

When the palace was reached the crowd formed outside, and a perfect storm of "Viva Garbaldi" was raised, till at last the General came out on the balcony. He wore a red flannel shirt, fastened with a beli round his waist, and there was nothing, except the excee

OF THE Two Signers.

With the wildest impatience Naples awaits your arriva
to salute you, as the Redeemer of Italy, and to deposit in

to salute you, as the new of the State and then your hands the powers of the State and then your hands the powers of the State and then the power in the salute of the protecting order and public tranquility. Your words, which have already been made known by me to the people, are the best pledge for the success of my endeavors. I await your further orders, and remain, with unbounded respect, LIBORIO ROMANO, Minister of Police.

I await your further orders, and remain, with unbounded respect.

LIBORIO ROMANO, Minister of Police.

Even at Naples, in the excitement of the moment, I am glad to say that the indecorum, to say the least, of this language, from a man who, not twenty-four hours before, was a Minister of the King, was felt and commented on, and amidst all the cheering to-day, for everything and everybody, I have heard no single cheer for "Liborio Romano," the "Roman Tribute," as poor Francis II. nicknamed him. Immediately after Garibaldi's arrival a provisional gorgrument was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ricotardi, Broertini, Agreeti, Caracciolo, Citorna, Conforti and Pisacelli, most of whom held office during the constitutional days of '48, and all cejoying a high reputation at Naples as men of character. Cosenia Vice Dictator. At the same time, too, the accompanying programme was issued from Garipaldi:—

PROCLAMATION.

the earth like it or not.

SALERNO, Sppt. 7, 1850.

Bithe remainder of our day has been, as you may fancy, one of wild confusion. The Austrian, Pramian, Spanish, Belgian, and Wartenburg Ministers have loft. The Papal Nuncio la will here, but has taken down the Pontingal arms. The French and Ragish ambasadors, however, show no signs of leaving, and in answer to a request from the King before his departure, informed his Majesty that they had the street of the departure, informed his Majesty that they had the street of the street of the street of the tree of the street of the street of the tree of the street of Savay. After some desiay the forts began to fire salutes, and all the evening long we have had one gun bowning forth after the other in honor of the day. Every hour that passed the crow and the excitement have grown greater. The streets are througed with carriages and people. The Foledo is one binze of sight, and I can hardly write for the ceaseless shoute of "Viva Garibaidi" which rise in every direction. With the exception, however, of a reported fracan between some of the convicts and the guard on duty at the Castello del Carmins, the city is orderly, though noisy.

An INTERVIEW WITH GARIBALDI.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Edwin James to a friend —

Saterno, Spt. 6—9 A. M. Under the gray twilghof or September moreing we steamed out of the harbor of Naples in esarch of Garibaid.

With James to a friend —

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The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Edwin James to a friend —

Saterno, Spt. 6—9 A. M. Under the gray twill be such as the gray to the street of the page where one of their grant battless had been gray upon the long row of stately while house which form the place where one of their grant battless had gray the house property to the population, about 20,000, was attir had a printed in the town the street of the formation of the few parts o

English people on the great mission he has to carry out. He spoke in the highest terms of the impartial and kind conduct of our Admiral at Naples, and requested us to see him again in the evening at Salerno, to which place, after changing horses, he was hastening. He stated that his determination was to take Naples at the earliest imment, and that he desired to do so without its costing a life, if possible. All was bustle and excitement. The National Guard, aware of his approach, mustered in large numbers; their unmusical band were making their utmost noise. Deputations of priests and Franciscan monks were crowding into his presence. Women and children were throwing flowers into the room, in the corner of which he sat, in a rickety old chair, unmoved and tranquil. There is a simple grandeur about his demeaned which is very striking, very cool and collected, but when he spoke of the subject of French policy his eye lighted up instantly, and in abort epigrammatic sentences he spoke of the sympathies of the Froach people with his cause; but in terms which I need not repeat of the policy of the Emperor.

Mounting our mules we started back to Salerno, and on our jourcey met one of his regiments on their march to Salerno. The General had retained the bands of two of the regiments which had laid down their arms at Monte leone, and nothing could be more ridiculous than the appearance presented by his tattered troops headed by the smart hand of the army of the King.

We shared some wine we had on the mountain side with the officers and men, and drank the health of our Queen, the friend of Italy, and success to Garibaldi, under the shade of a large vineyard. On entering the town (Salerno) we found it, brilliantly Illuminated, and up to the very top of the mountain every cottage had its little lanterns peopling forth like glimmering stars "in the blue cacopy of heaven." Thousands had collected, bands played, and when the General appeared by torchlight at the window of the kind to middight was this scene protracted. The cr

I shall enter Naples with the General, and will send you a little eketch of the scene.

OPINIONS IN ENGLAND OF THE ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.

SUMMING UP THE PACTS.

From the London Chronicle, Sept. 14.

The withdrawal of the Freuch Ambageador from Turin, announced yesterday morning in the Moniteur, is completely in accordance with the policy hitherto pursued by Napoleon III. in Italy. We have more than once had occasion to point out the reasons which made it impossible to carry out the Villafranta convention. No sconer was Austria driven beyond the Minito than the people of Northern Italy took the matter into their own hands. The return of the exited Princes was impracticable, and the French Emperor, though strongly urged to it by Austria, declined to take upon himself the invidious task of opposing the popular movement. We need not recapitulate details which are familiar to our readers. We will only remind them that Napoleon has never, for one moment, faitered in his resolution to protect the sovereign Poniinf. In whatever other points there may have been a departure from the original programme there has never been any missize about this. The wretched obstinacy of Cardinal Antonelli and of the Utramontane party has been the fruitful cause of difficulties which the Emperor tried in vain to avert. In explaining the sexual position of aliairs we must be guided simply by the facts of the case. The language of the Moniteur is surely distinct enough. We are told that "in presence of the facts which have just been accomplished in Italy the Emperor bas resolved that his Minister shall immediately quit Turin." Up to the present moment the Franch government has abstained from any intervention in Southern Italy. The Bourbon dynasty is banished for ever from Naples, and the appeals of the ex-King to France were rejected with scorn. So far there has been no difficulty, but it is exactly at this crisis that new complications may arise. We do not prestend to be in the second of Garibaldi, but it is exactly at this crisis that new c

an act of wise boldness to make an attempt at crushing the dre even where it now burns though she trespass upon Hally for the purpose. But the whole deficating is created by the present dutation. But the whole deficating is created by the present dutation and the state of the present dutation of the whole deficating to the vote in some time since, described its actual leaver. It is held at present by the cannon. It is held the underly whole the present by the cannon. It is held the underly whole the present by the cannon. It is held the present by the cannon. It is held at present by the cannon. It is held the present by the cannon duration to the present cannot be defined in a proposed one eighth of the autria. They was exceedingly profitable and warris, but that day has passed. Before it is the present of retaining Lombardo-Venctia has subsequently exceeded the returns. The Islain cannings of the Emperor Nepoleon was still more destructive to Austrian interests in the Norsh of Islay; the conquest of Lombardy effected by the Emperor, on behalf of the Italians, took away the larger and more valuable half of the territory and, although we have not the statistics before us, we have no hesistion in saying that, while Venetis returns far less than amolety of the wealth which Lombardo-Venetia state Islain cannot be the defence of Lombardo-Venetia state Islains of the establishment slone are probably even more unofvent than they are in any other portion of the empire. Austrian migrovernment, Italian self assertion since Isla, and the generous conquest of the Emperor Napoleon, have collectively converted Venetia from being the "miled cow" into being the burden that as actually devoloring the masses of Austria.

How little the empire is able to endure that process of being devolored may be seen from the review of the france which we which we should be a subject to the cannot be a constituted by the defence

by means of enthusiasm, that they set minkersally maby means of enthusiasm, that they set minkersally maby means of enthusiasm, that they set minkersally maby the foregrotten that itsly did not make her revolution for heresic that till the French troops land advanced into Lembardy the Powers which she now tramples on and despise were strong enough to torture and opposes her with the utmost impunity. Assuredly the minkersally the minkersally made to the minkersally made to the content to surrended so ment of the army of France, that Aurich was content to surrended so ment at Villafranca and at Marich. We yield to no one in our admiration of the wonderful successes and the brilliant talents of Gribaldi; but we cannot forget that those successes have been won over Nespoilian thoors, always the least formidable enemy in disaffection. Garbaldi is master of Naples; be has won it without striking a blow, and he talks of proclaiming the annexation of Naples to Pedemoct from the summir of the Quiriant, as if Rome were garrisoned by Nespolitan soliders, or even by the heterogeneous mercenaries of General Lumoriciters. The error of Brigade, mistaking them for Fortuguese, was said more unfortunate than would be the mistake of Garbaldi if his Neopolitan triumphs should embolides him to try conclusions with the veteran regular soliders always feel for Sardinia's troops may be to propose that the King of Sardinia's troops may be to the propose that the King of Sardinia's troops may be to the propose that the King of Sardinia's troops may be to the propose of the sardinia's my distributed of Rolly against muchany amapported by France hide to collision with Austria, but an accessing a december of the sardinia's merce of the propose of the sardinia's merce of the sardinia's merce of the propose of the sardinia's merce of the propose of the sardinia's merce of the propose of the position of the crange are within his duty and his power—but etch him

Every one who looks with jealousy on the progress of Italy's liberation from Austrian and Bourbon rule, and not a few of those who watched that progress with unaffected joy, begin to sak what is to be the form of the political structure wherein emancipated people may with cobient ment dwell? Amid the enthuisatic shouts of victory old doubts and disagreements between the communities which have emulously helped one another in the conflict are, of course, unheard; and no true friend would wish that the popular confidence were less, or the popular hope less high. Every Italian patriot, whether he be royalist or republican, believe implicitly at the present moment that Italian rationhood is not only practicable and certain, but that it is nigh even at the door. Whether Rome be less high. Every Italian pairiot, whether he be royalist or republican, believe implicitly at the present moment that italian nationhoot is not only practicable and cartain, but that it is high even at the door. Whether Rome be indispensable as a capital would seen to be an unsettled question; for, if we read aright the proclamation of Victor Emanuel to the people of Umbria and the Marches, he is still testling to leave the Eisenal City to the Pope, provided all the real of the praisuals be united and that the more advanced sections of the other hand, that the more advanced sections of the liberal party, whether constitutional or democratic, contend carnestly for the rescue of the ancient seat of empire from pricetly mirrule, as an indispensable condition of a settled and diguided national government, which would command the respect and obedience of the entire nation. History indeed points to a time when the temporal and the spiritual sovereigns of the Latin race dwelt together in the city of the Cwars, not constantly, perhaps, but frequently, each finding enough to occupy him with his

in the city of the Cenars, not constantly, perhaps, but frequently, each finding enough to eccupy him with his own concerns, and each lending support to the other's authority. May not such things be again' or, if not, may not the Napoleonic idea be realized, and Rome, with its port and circumjacent fields and groves, he sequestered politically from the rest of the land to which it geographically belongs, as Frankfort is, and fenou used to be? A few months will probably suffice to solve these questions, but neither months nor years will eleveranted from of institutions for itsly in general, and with what permanently content?

The views entertained by the cabinet of Victor Emanuel regarding the future organization of flicily and Naples, may be gathered from the statement which M. Farini, Minister of the interior, recently made in the Council of State at Torin, and which has been widely circulated by authority in various parts of the peniatula. "The political circumscription," asy M. Farin, "that ought to be established, ought neither to be ine fruit of an abstract idea nor of an arbitrary work; it ought to represent the actual sub-divisions which exist in the natural and historical conditions, and in those centres of moral activity which, if they have been overlaid with the pedanty of system, can nevertheless be made to reawaten and to removate Homesteen in deal of provided the control of the pedanty of system, can nevertheless be made to reawaten and of circumscriptions, in ministion of they return the state of the feed of mational unity for the sake of an intolerant orniralism. There are ver was a country, in deep country institutions which soit it better, it's necessary to respect the natural divisions of Italy," he deprecates the notion of obliterating provincial contress and circumscriptions, in ministion of the department of the present of the first of the present of the pre

irations will for a long time be found indispensable; and in our ludgment, the more scope that is given to distinct and even diverse action in matters not absolutely and palpably essential to national salety, the better.

[From the London Herald, Sept. 15]

The withdrawal of M. Taileyrand from his post at Turio, which was referred to two or three days back in Le Nord, and thence copied by the Patric, has received official confirmation in the Moniteur. "In presence of the facts which have just been accomplished in Italy," says the Imperial organ, "the Emperor has resolved that his Minister shall immediately quit Turio." It is a significant proof of the value that is attached by thoughther than the proof of the value that is attached by thoughther than the statement of the French gavern. his Minister shall immediately quit Torin." It is nificant proof of the value that is attached by the nifel observers to the declaration of the French genen, that this announcement, which, judged by would seem to denote nothing less that a rupture Piedmont, compared with the context of actual creates rather the contrary impression. The phetic remanstrances of the Constitutionael at creates rather the contrary impression. The phetic remanstrances of the Constitutionael at Patrie failed to alter the stern resolve of Emanuel. M. Tilleyrand's removal post will hardly stop the forward movement of Piedmontese troops. The European world lot almost with amusement at the little comedy that is played out between Napoleon and Cavour—with ment not unmingled with contempt and impation policy which works out its aims by such tortoo patry means. If we interpret Talleyrand's return the property of the Context of the Context

quit Turin." We cannot, however, heip considering this event rather as an indication and a jumptum or a state of matters which, on other accounts, is sufficiently perplexing, than as the certain, or even the probable, forerunned a rupture between the French and Sardinian governments. The occupration by King Victor Emanuel of the Marches and of Umbria may lead to European complications so extremely serious that see can easily under a constitution of the serious of the serious of the control of the serious with the letter of international law, bowever much it harmony with the interests and winker of the Italian perple. Yet the Emperor Napoleso can scarcaly disapprove of a step which he must have foreseen to be some or later unavoidable. His own interes, the instructions to his Ministers at Bome, the language of his Ministers at Paris, the cean mings advanced in the pamphete written avowedly under his impiration, the language of his distribution in Count Persign's "speech to the circuit of establish the fact that the state the capter and the serious of the Postiti, not to uphold a cruel and oppressive government; that a terms would serive for this compation, and that on the arrival of that form one of two events much happen—cliffer the clarical government and in the anti-mational tendencies of the capter of the consists, notoriously, in two principal abuses—in the derival government much and in the anti-mational tendencies of the capter of th